

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY China

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Influence in Inner Mongolia Document No. 6

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PLACE  
ACQUIRE

NO CHANGE in Class.

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(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

1. In the spring of 1941, Wachiru Dalai, one-time personal aide to Living Buddha Jebtsengdamba, last Emperor of Outer Mongolia, left the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) for northern Suiyuan Province to escape the oppression of the MPR Government. He was accompanied by approximately eighty other lamas, who settled in the vicinity of Pailingmiao (110-27, 41-50). In 1942 and 1943 almost 2,000 (?) MPR Mongols of similar sentiments crossed the border and settled in the northern part of Urat Center Banner (108-40, 41-40) and in Urat North (Rear) Banner (109-00, 42-10). The MPR Government countered by dispatching large numbers of secret police and officials to induce these refugees to return to the MPR. These men began their activities at a base in Mu Minggan Banner (109-40, 42-01) but were soon detected by the Mongolian Border Government, the Japanese-sponsored Inner Mongolian Government under the nominal leadership of Prince TE, famous Mongol revolutionary. A clash of MPR and Mongolian Border Government agents resulted in the Mu Minggan Incident. The Banner chief was put to death by Mongolian Border Government authorities, who eventually ridded their government of all MPR agents. 25X1A
- For fear of being implicated in the affair, approximately 1,000 Mongols returned to the MPR; however, during 1944 and 1945, the number of refugees again increased and may have reached over 3,500. Close investigation has shown that these additional

(unlocated), north of Urat Center Banner; (b) near the uranium deposits in the Paotou (110-03, 40-36) area, south of Sulaat'ai Mountain; (c) near the uranium deposits in Khara Khoto (101-00, 41-30) Mountain, north of Alashan Banner (105-35, 38-50) (see attached sketch).

3. There is a MPR Border observation post at Bayan Tokhom Sume (105-34, 40-59) and one at Ulan Ula (unlocated), north of the Khara Narin Mountain Range (108- , 41- ). At each post there are thirty cavalry men and one radio station. It is the duty of these men to question and search all travelers in their respective areas. There is also a group of five or six MPR cavalry troops which is often seen patrolling in the Paotou area.

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4. The number of MPR Mongols who fled from the MPR to this area in 1942 and 1943 was much less than 2,000 (see paragraph 1). In reference to the Mu Minggan Incident, the Banner Chief was not officially "put to death"; he was killed by a Japanese Tokomu Kikan agent who had taken a dislike to him. The agent killed the man during a private quarrel while intoxicated and was subsequently court-martialed by Kuantung Army authorities.

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**L - MPR Observation Post**